Table 2.5. Life Table Reconstructed for the McFayden Mound Population.

(x) Age Interval	No. Deaths (Dx)	% Deaths (dx)	% Survivors (lx)	Probability of Death (qx)	Total No. Yrs Between x and x+10 (Lx)	Total No. Yrs Lived After Lifetime (Tx)	Life Expectancy (e x)
0	0	0	100.00	.0000	891.30	2021.70	20.21
10	5	21.74	78.26	.2174	652.15	1130.40	14.44
20	6	26.09	52.17	.3333	347.80	478.25	9.17
30	8	34.78	17.39	.6666	108.70	130.45	7.50
40	3	13.04	4.35	.7498	21.75	21.75	5.00
+	1	4.35	0.00	1.0000	0.00	0.00	0.00

Using the crude mortality rate, it is possible to reconstruct the size of the original population that contributed to the burial sample. Important in this calculation is the value "T", the number of years represented by the burials in the sample. In our case, T is the number of years burials were deposited in the McFayden Mound.

Unfortunately, T cannot be accurately assessed for the McFayden Mound. Instead, a table can be constructed that calculates possible population sizes for different time periods from six months to 15 years (Table 2.6). Based on ethnographic evidence of the Cape Fear Indians that covers the years A.D. 1600 and A.D. 1715 (Milling 1940:222; Mooney 1894:6), one can estimate that deposition occurred every four to five years, which would yield a reconstructed population between 187 to 234 individuals.

Table 2.6. Population Reconstruction with N=23 and N=47.

Time in Years of Death Represented by Mound Interments [Possible Time Intervals for Use of Mound] (T)	Population Size Reconstructed With N=23 (P)	Population Size Reconstructed With N=47 (P)
0.5	918	1875
1.0	459	938
2.0	229	469
3.0	153	313
4.0	115	234
5.0	92	187
6.0	76	156
7.0	66	134
8.0	57	117
9.0	51	104
10.0	46	94
11.0	31	62